





SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 22, 1856.

**THE TONNAGE OF THE LAKES.**—The total steam and sail vessel tonnage built on the western lakes in 1854 was 4,784 tons. In 1855 there were added to the lake marine 37,427 tons. In the present year the tonnage reported is 53,350. The cost of steam tonnage for the two years is estimated at \$1,527,000, and of the sail vessels at \$2,817,750, making a total investment of \$4,344,750. This increase is astonishing, and there is nothing in the history of commerce to furnish a parallel. As the Western States become settled, and their resources developed, additional facilities are required for transporting to market their surplus production, and enormous as is the increase from year to year the tonnage is now barely equal to the wants of trade.

**THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.**—The estimated amount of money required by the Board of Education for the support of the present public school system for the year 1857 is \$1,100,410 82. The appropriation for the present year is nearly exhausted, and the Board is in debt to the city \$125,000. Among the estimated expenses, there are for teachers' salaries \$490,000; support of Free Academy \$5,000; of Normal Schools \$15,000; of Evening Schools \$45,000; salaries of Superintendents, Clerks, and Assistants, \$20,000; Rent \$10,000; repairs of the Free Academy \$2,000; incidental expenses of Ward Schools, \$80,000; Books, Stationery, and supplies, \$85,000; repairs of the Hall of the Board of Education \$1,000; Printing and incidental expenses \$10,000; Apportionment of Corporate Schools \$25,000.

**INJURING AN INNOCENT MAN.**—The California State Journal contains a singular statement given by George Mitchell, who says that on Tuesday last he stopped at a public house about sixteen miles from the city, and was put in a room with another man, who, in the morning, asserted that during the night he had lost a small sum of money. Mitchell was suspected of the robbery, and was taken by the crowd to a tree, and hung up until life was extinct. He persisted in protesting his innocence to the last, and, when nearly dead, one of the party prevailed upon the rest to let the man down. They did so, when he wandered back to the city, and is now in the county hospital, in a precarious state. He declares that he is entirely innocent of any offense and he has that appearance.

**THE OYSTER TRADE.**—The oyster trade of Baltimore is of less than twenty years' growth, and now here are upwards of three hundred vessels employed in the business, which bring weekly to the city over 100,000 bushels, the larger portion of which, the American says, are shipped to the West within twenty-four hours of their arrival. A single establishment in Baltimore shucks, packs, and ships 4,000 bushels per day, or more than 1,000,000 bushels per year, excluding the three months in which the law prohibits their being brought to the city. At the same time upwards of 400,000 bushels of lime are burned. There are a large number of establishments engaged in the various modes of preserving the bivalves for transportation, and the whole trade far exceeds \$2,000,000 per year. The West "pays for the oysters."

**BASWOOD PAPER.**—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says: We have been using for some days past paper from the Lineous Paper Manufactory at Little Falls, which is made from baswood shavings, under a process invented and patented by Mr. Geo. W. Beardslee, a former townsman of ours, and also the inventor of the celebrated planing machine which bears his name. The company have erected a very superior mill at Little Falls, and have been experimenting under the superintendence of Mr. B. during the past year. Some paper has been made, of which the sample used by us is a fair specimen, but the inventor feels confident of soon producing an article which, for whiteness and smoothness, will equal any of the best varieties made from rags. The trade will naturally look to this consummation with much interest, as should it be successful in all particulars, it must have an important bearing on the future price of paper.

**A CLASSICAL CONGRESSMAN.**—The best jokes afloat in the capital are located in the room of the Committee on the District of Columbia. In a recent discussion there, a legal member stated that "Congress should be liberal toward the District. She has no Territorial or State Government—and we consequently should watch over her interests in loco parentis." A clerical member of the Committee, from down East, did not relish this, and closed a sophomoric appeal, by exclaiming, in true pulpit fashion—"As to the gentleman's insinuation that Congress should act as loco parentis to this district, I would remind him that only the Senate is of them politics."

**"WHERE ARE YOU GOING?"**—An anecdote is told of Finney, the "revivalist," and a canal boatman who was swearing furiously. Marching up, he confronted him, and rather abruptly asked: "Sir, do you know where you are going?"

The unsuspecting man innocently replied that he was going up the canal on the boat "Johnny Sands."

"No, sir, you are not," continued Finney. "You are going to hell faster than a canal-boat can carry you."

The boatman looked at him with astonishment for a minute, and then returned the question: "Sir, do you know where you are going?"

"I expect to go to heaven."

"No, sir, you are going right into the canal!" And, snatching the action to the word, he took Finney in his arms and tossed him into the murky waters, where he would have drowned had not the boatman relented and fished him out.

**MINNESOTA TERRITORY.**—The present population of Minnesota, says the Pioneer and Democrat, is variously computed at from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty thousand souls. It is impossible to make any very correct estimate, and very difficult to make even a satisfactory guess. It is known that the immigration this season has very far exceeded all former experience, the whole tracts of country which last year were looked upon as outside the pale of present civilization have been settled by farmers and dotted with villages; but we do not find two men who agree upon the amount of accession. We have no doubt that, whatever the exact sum may be, Minnesota has received within its borders since the opening of navigation last spring at least double the number gained by all the other territories of the United States combined.

[From the Nicaragua correspondent of the Lev. Jour.]  
To the Editors of the Louisville Journal.

GRANADA, Oct. 7, 1856.

My last was from Tipitapa. Since then the enemy having gathered in large numbers on the opposite side of the river, we were compelled to fall back on Masaya.

At the same time the garrison of Managua were ordered to evacuate that town and form a junction with us. There at Masaya we proposed making a stand, in view of which we fortified the town and church and awaited the approach of the enemy. We had not long to wait—their troops numbering from three to four thousand steadily advanced.

To oppose this large force we had about 250 men capable of bearing arms, and one very small piece of artillery. Still, we feared not, but, like true sons of America, never thought of odds. However, Gen. Walker had some apprehension, for about 12 o'clock of a most tempestuous night, a courier arrived with orders to evacuate the city on the instant.

A most terrible night it was, without being able to see a trace of the road we stumbled on, falling this moment, up a hill the next, over a cliff. So bad was the road that several men were severely injured by these falls. Men also who were weak and unable to proceed from sickness were left behind, an unresisting prey to the lancers; it could not be helped. A moment's delay would have been fatal to the entire command, for the enemy were in close pursuit; therefore we steered our hearts to the supplications of these poor fellows and passed on. I myself was left behind, yet I do not blame them, for I knew it could not be helped. I was fortunate enough to reach this place, but fortune was not so propitious to the others, for not one has got in.

Yes, here we are, surrounded by a force outnumbering us twenty to one (for they have since been largely reinforced), with no provisions and a scarcity of water. We can hold the city for some time, but must ultimately surrender, to meet certain death unless we receive aid from our country. Why does not America respond to the calls of her jeopardized children; why does not chivalrous Kentucky rush to their rescue.

Kansas excitement may retard them, but are we not fighting to add one more star to the glorious South? Why should we not be assisted as well as their brethren in Kansas? Alas! we are outcasts, and instead of receiving praise and assistance from our brethren, are looked upon with cold apathy and indifference, no friendly hand is extended to us, and we are left to our fate, our calls unheeded or disregarded.

A dark cloud encircles us, Walker's star begins to descend the horizon—a crisis is approaching. We may by some "coup de main" and superhuman efforts conquer the enemy; it is doubtful at best, however, the next battle will be a decisive one, and Walker's fortunes decided. The God of battles is weighing the chances, and 'tis doubtful which way the scales will turn.

To think of losing this beautiful country is distressing; this pearl, this paradise of the world, which is a country to live and die for; should it be wrested from our hands, the South will lose an almost inestimable jewel; yet it is "casting pearls before swine," for she does not seem to consider that it is valuable.

It will be the key to the commerce of the South. Dams can be constructed on the river San Juan, and a railroad over the Isthmus so as to render the time in crossing from one ocean to the other but a few hours. This is but one of the many advantages it possesses; 'tis as rich in gold mines as California or Australia, and its silver mines equal the famous one of Potosi. But these are but minor things when we consider its valuable woods, mahogany, logwood, baywood, and its vanilla, cocoa (chocolate), coffee, &c., which abound and are raised in almost incredible quantities. Three crops of almost anything can be raised annually; the soil is most astonishingly prolific; fruits of all kinds load the trees; flowers of most beautiful and variegated colors fill the air with their fragrant perfume, their bloom never fading beneath the rays of a genial and eternal spring. Ah! 'tis a fairy land—then come, Virginia, bring your son and daughter; Kentucky and Tennessee, aid us to grasp this jewel; let us affix one more star to the already brilliant galaxy of the South. Let us proclaim to the world that America's arm is not nerveless, but ever ready to strike in defense of a poor and oppressed people. Come! steamers weekly leave your metropolis and will convey you to this new El Dorado free of passage, and arms will be furnished you ere you depart.

To-morrow will be an eventful day. I have just learned that we are to march out to meet the enemy. A gleam of sunshine breaks through the lowering clouds, for Col. Allen has just arrived, and such is his popularity here, that the men are inspired with confidence and glowing with ardor—Live or die, sink or swim, victory or death. Such every man feels inwardly, and to-morrow will bring to light numbers of chevalier Bayards.

A general impression prevails throughout the States that this army is composed of outcasts from society. Such is not the case. I deny it most emphatically. The principal portion is composed of young men of good families, who have left their homes, not from necessity, but from a romantic desire to participate in the fortunes of the gray-eyed chief. A stranger, however, from their costume, would not suppose so, but rather that they were part of the army of Bombastes Furioso. Their habiliments are poor, but beneath this unprepossessing exterior beat hearts of oak, souls that fear naught but God, and with good arms they could meet the extolled Zouaves, or the best troops that ever marched beneath "Old England's" flag without discredit.

Some promotions have taken place in the company from Louisville. Capt. W. P. Jarvis was killed whilst gallantly leading them at the battle of San Jacinto, and 1st Lieut. James F. Schorch, who was wounded at the same place, has been promoted to the vacancy. B. M. Anderson has also been promoted 1st Lieut. Col. A., and Adjutant of 2d Rifle Battalion. Hamilton Dobbin of your city was killed whilst on a scout with a party of rangers. He was a first rate fellow. Yours, B. M. A.

**ANOTHER NOVELTY IN PARIS.**—The Parisians have been amused of late by a man who walks on the water. He is supported by small air-tight boxes strapped to his feet, and has a pole in his hands, with a bladder at each end, with which he touches the water, and restores his equilibrium when about to tip over. He walks with the greatest apparent ease up and down the Seine.

[From the St. Paul (Minnesota) Advertiser.]

**DIRECT TRANSPORTATION FROM SUPERIOR TO LIVERPOOL.**—An article from the European Times recites the arrival at Liverpool, direct from Chicago, of the Dean Richmond, whose departure we announced some three months ago. In this simple announcement is contained the initial fact of a new era in commercial history, and issues of startling and overwhelming significance crowd upon the calmest view of its relations with the future of the West.

It seems to us—we know not if we apprehend its bearings correctly—that the result of this experiment must be an eventual revolution of the internal traffic of the Western States. It virtually makes our inland lakes the Mediterranean Sea of North America, and Chicago becomes the Alexandria of modern times. It peels off the littoral rind of the New World at a stroke, and splits the ripe apple of the continent to its core. Ocean commerce will follow that entering wedge. Direct transportation will inevitably supersede the expensive and complicated machinery employed in conveying western grain through its present channels—which besides involving several expensive transshipments is attended with an important diminution of bulk.

The Atlantic, the far Bosphorus, the Baltic and the hundred seas of the old hemisphere, will flow in through the rent torn by the keel of the "Dean Richmond," and the majestic commerce of the ocean, overlooking the huge complications of human ingenuity—passing in triumph past the monuments of Clinton's genius, past railroads and canals, through rivers and lakes—2,000 miles into the interior will plant its sea-worn flag upon the shores of Lake Michigan, and sit in royal state like another Queen of Sheba on the throne that Western industry shall build for her in the chief city of the interior plain of North America. Nobody can doubt that the demonstrated practicability of direct shipment from Chicago to Europe will eventually transfer the business of transportation to this channel. An inevitable consequence of this will be the enlargement of the Welland ship canal, the ring bolt in the chain of communication from the ocean to the lakes, to a capacity sufficient for a ship of any required size. The application of steam will overcome the delays of navigation, and the path opened by the "Dean Richmond" will be thronged with the flags of every nation. But this is not all. What is true of Lake Michigan is true of Lake Superior. What is possible by the Welland canal is equally possible with the Sault Ste. Marie. The splendid chain of inland navigation does not end with Chicago. It is complete to the extreme Western end of Lake Superior.

Here, at the uttermost limit of ship navigation, the town of Superior, some two years old, and containing not more than 800 inhabitants, is slowly rising on the shores of the Queen lake, from the sombre woods that surround it, to meet the majestic destiny that is creeping with slow pace up the St. Lawrence, and through the lakes towards her, to cast the commerce of the ocean at her feet, and crown her with a diadem of ocean pearls.

Nor is this all. The ocean highway, extending from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the extremity of Lake Superior, will be the basis of the whole system of Western railroads. A Northern Pacific railroad with a terminus at Superior is the necessary supplement of the navigable highway we have described. The Western terminus of that highway will be the Eastern terminus of the first Pacific railroad ever built. The arguments in its favor are irresistible, unanswerable. It is a logical deduction from the whole law of railroads.

The paramount purpose of the Pacific Railroad, we take to be, to facilitate the commercial intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts—in other words, to facilitate transportation. Now, transportation is impelled by an irresistible impulse in the cheapest route. Hence, gravitation itself is scarcely more a law than the tendency of railroads to the nearest water-course in the direction of their destination. They break off at once by a sort of physical necessity as transporting agencies at the nearest navigable water communication. One always ends where the other begins. The commercial apparatus of the country is full of instances pertinent to this. By this long chain of inland lakes, covering nearly half of the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, nature seems to point with the force of a divine decree to a supplementary railroad route to the Pacific, to connect at its nearest span the ocean navigation of the opposite sides of the continent, and there can be no doubt that other things being equal in feasibility of route west of the Mississippi, the first road to the Pacific will about on the shore of Superior.

**THE EFFECTS OF FLOUNCEING.**—Fashion, like fever, will run its course in spite of all efforts to check or modify it. Miss Martineau's sarcastic article in a cotemporary has had no cramping influence upon flounces, and will not have until flounces go out of fashion in the natural way. Meantime, it appears that flounced dresses are making a brisk weaving trade. Mr. F. F. Maudley, of Manchester, thus writes in his Trade Circular, dated the 16th, of their sales upon manufactures: "The home trade or domestic consumption of the manufactures of these districts, especially as regards the textile fabrics of the various fibres—silk, wool, and cotton, &c., adapted to ladies' clothing—has been enormously increased of late under the empire of fashion. Robes aux volantes a disposition (flounced dresses) have become the vogue in Paris and London, and this taste has spread into our provinces, and latterly into the chief cities of the United States of America. It originated in rich silk brocades and the fine mixed stuffs of the Norwich and Yorkshire looms, and now, with great taste and elegance, it has extended to printed calicoes. Some of our best printers are actively engaged in the production of these novelties. It is a noticeable feature that this new style of garments leads to an enormously increased consumption of material. A piece of 7-8ths printed calico 24 inches by 28 yards or 9-8ths, 24 inches by 24 yards, was computed some 20 years ago to contain ample material for four dresses; now the same quantity is not deemed too much for two dresses. The consumption of other fabrics for the same purpose bears a relative increase." The material of two dresses in one—surely the flouncing craze has reached its utmost circumference! It is very gratifying to find that the use of flounces is not confined to making "flights" of their wearers, but that trade extends with their extension. At the risk of being thought a monster and particularly shabby, might we be allowed to ask whether flounces are as fashionable with gentlemen who pay for as the ladies who wear them?

Edinburgh Express.

**BREVITY.**—A merchant, at the season of business depression, received from one of his customers at a distance, in answer to a previous demand, a letter stating his difficulties and requesting time. The merchant paced his counting room with a lowering brow, and, stopping suddenly, turned to his clerk and said:

"Write to that man without delay."

The paper was ready and the pen filled with ink; but, not receiving any message for some moments, the clerk asked:

"What shall I write?"

"Something or nothing, and that very quick."

Back to his desk went the clerk and rapidly moved his fingers over the paper. The letter was sent to the office, and by return of mail came a letter from the customer, enclosing the money in full. The merchant with glistening eyes, read the letter, and hastening to his clerk, he said:

"What did you write to—?"

"I wrote just what you told me, and kept a copy of the letter."

Going to his letter-book and opening it he found the following:

"Dear Sir: Something or nothing, and that very quick. Yours, &c."

That letter brought the money.

**A PERFUMED BREATH.**—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

**A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION** may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rosy hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

**SHAVING MADE EASY.**—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour out two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving.

Price only 50 cents. Petridge & Co., proprietors. R. A. Robinson, J. S. Morris & Sons, and Bell, Talbot, & Co., agents for Louisville Scribner & Devol, agents for New Albany.

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**Wanted.**

In this office, a stout able bodied NEGRO MAN. Apply immediately at this office.

**Taken Up.**

A NICKED DARK BAY HORSE, with a piece of a leather halter on, was taken up by one of the employees of the Louisville Railroads, on Friday, the 21st inst., which the owner can get by calling at the lower stable of the Company and paying charges.

**MEDICAL CARD.**

DR. JNO. R. PIRPLE has this day associated with him in the practice of Medicine DR. SAM L. M. DICKINSON.

Office No. 349 Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Nov. 22, 1856—j&bd&w

**Great Reduction in Prices!**

**CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS**

**AT A. JAEGER & CO.'S,**

Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth street, Mozart Hall.

With the intention of closing out our present new and large stock of FANCY

SWISS CHINA, GLASS, EARTH-WARE, CUT GLASS, SILVER-PLATE, AND BRITANNIA WARE, &c., we shall

offer great bargains until January 1, 1857, in—

Fancy China, Dinner, Tea, Breakfast, and Toilet Ware, plain white, gilt, and decorated, of our own importation;

Vases, Colonnades, Card Baskets, Coffees, Toy Sets, Mugs, &c.;

Shells, Goodies such as Colognes, Holy-Waters, Perfumery and Jewels

White Iron-Stone and common Earthen-Ware in great variety and of new styles, of our full importation, such as

Dinner, Tea, and Toilet sets, Breakfast Sets, &c.;

Cut Bohemian, Belgian, and American Glass, Wine Champagnes, Wines, Madeira Goblets, Bowls, Salts, Preserves,

Dishes, Sugars, &c.

Also, a new and beautiful style of Table Cutlery, both fine ivory and common, Silver-plated Castors, Goblets, Baskets, Forks, Tea and Table Spoons, Soap Dishes, &c.

Persons in want of the above new and beautiful styles of goods will please give us an early call, as we are determined to give them bargains.

A. JAEGER & CO.,

Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth street, Mozart Hall, between Market and Jefferson.

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**J. V. W. SMITH,**

**UNDERTAKER AND COFFIN MAKER,**

Corner of Seventh and Market streets, Louisville, Ky.

J. V. W. SMITH respectfully informs

his friends and the public generally,

that he has dissolved partnership with his late partner, W. Wyatt, and that he carries on the business alone, at the old stand, corner of Seventh and Market, where he will be found at all times ready to attend any business in his department with the utmost promptness.

W. B. Handsome hearse and superior hacks, with careful drivers always on hand, at the shortest notice.

aug 26 j&bd&w

**OUR ENTIRE STOCK**

**OF**

**RICH FANCY AND STAPLE**

**DRY GOODS,**

**CARPETS, RUGS,**

**AND**

**Floor Oil-Cloths,**

**WITH**

**CURTAIN GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,**

Now offered without Reserve at

**COST FOR CASH.**

**BENT & DUVAL,**

**Main street.**

It being imperative upon us to make a change in our business at the end of the year, to this end we now offer our

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS AT COST FOR CASH, and

our articles are out of season or style UNDER COST.

Our assortment of goods is very large and general, affording

an opportunity to purchasers seldom met with of procuring

the best and most desirable class of goods.

An early call will secure the best selection.

BENT & DUVAL,

537 Main st., between Second and Third.

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**DR. KING'S**

**DISPENSARY.**

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market st., between Second and Third, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and the throat, and

all diseases of the constitution, and all diseases of the

urinary system, and all diseases of the female system, and

all diseases of the eye, and all diseases of the ear, and

all diseases of the nose, and all diseases of the throat, and

all diseases of the lungs, and all diseases of the stomach, and

all diseases of the bowels, and all diseases of the bladder, and

all diseases of the uterus, and all diseases of the vagina, and

all diseases of the rectum, and all diseases of the anus, and

all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the hair, and

all diseases of the nails, and all diseases of the teeth, and

all diseases of the mouth, and all diseases of the throat, and

At Cost—\$30,000 WORTH OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS AT COST.—Miller & Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, are offering their large and attractive stock of fancy and staple dry goods at cost. We would say to all those in want of good and desirable goods to give this house an early call and avail themselves of the opportunity of buying goods at cost. One of the members of this firm withdraws from the concern on the 1st of January next, which induces them to offer their goods at cost. For the best and newest goods give them an early call.

**A GREAT RUN.**—We were shown a circular yesterday, containing letters or extracts from letters from more than fifty country merchants and druggists of the highest respectability, who state that Porter's Oriental Life Liniment sells rapidly and gives universal satisfaction to their customers.

A person can judge of the popularity of the Oriental Life Liniment in this city by the retail sales, which have averaged two hundred bottles per day since the proprietor has occupied the present depot and sales room on Third street. Everybody should call and get a circular, which gives a full history of its origin, use, and application, &c. The names of over two thousand persons can be given who have used this liniment with success. Remember the place, 96 Third street, near the post-office. d&wjd&wbtf

**A GEM OF CONSISTENCY.**—The conservator of public morals and political purity, with its usual regard for the physical, pecuniary, and moral welfare of its readers, favored them on Thursday last with an excellent notice of Doctor Porter's Liniment, advising everybody to call at his place of business, 96 Third street. And immediately following this is a gratuitous notice of "the mania for literature," complimenting a "book adventurer," whose sales are conducted upon precisely the same plan as Doctor Porter's. Respectable dealers, "forced into this pernicious and objectionable system in self-defense," and all who have accepted the gifts when purchasing good books at regular prices, can appreciate the compliment to their good taste and moral firmness, as well as this gratuitous warning on the part of the Democrat, when an "adventurer" assures them that he has employed a more pleasant and profitable means of advertising his goods and business than is afforded by the columns of the Daily Democrat.

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**The religious revival in the Hancock street station, we understand, is not over yet.**

Under the efficient ministry of Rev. J. A. Henderson, assisted by others, there have been added to the M. E. Church South some 25 or 26 persons, and the good work of mourning and rejoicing may be heard from the house of God early and late. Success to the cause.

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**AMUSEMENT.**

**LADIES' FAIR.**

AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Commencing December 2, 1856.

A FAIR will be given by the Trustees of the Fire Department of the City of Louisville for the benefit of the fund for the relief of disabled firemen, their widows and orphans.

The Board of Trustees ask the citizens to contribute to this pious enterprise by donating either money or such articles as can be sold at the Fair. All contributions sent to the undersigned or to the Hall on Tuesday, December 2, will be thankfully received.

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SIM. WATKINS, Pres't.

**GRAND ORATORIO**

**AT THE**

**CATHEDRAL.**

On Fifth street,

On Tuesday, 25th November.

Director—Professor F. W. GUTTER.

Organist—Professor GEORGE ZOLLER.

A GRAND ORATORIO will be given on the EVENING

of TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at the CATHEDRAL, on Fifth street, at which most of the Professors and Amateurs of the City will assist.

The object of the Concert is to procure a clock to be placed in the tower of the Cathedral.

Programmes will be distributed previous to the Concert.

Tickets may be obtained at either of the music stores, or of Webb, Gill, & Levering.

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**FALL MILLINERY.**

**MRS. A. JONES,**

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

Would respectfully announce to the ladies of Louisville and its vicinity that she has prepared and has an exhibition of

FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

Which for richness of materials and elegance of style cannot be excelled.







